Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 67.—[New Series. TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1829. WHOLE NO. 247. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a $2 50 year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will e continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Cabarrus County, July Sessions.

PHILO WHITE *vs.* Robert Pickens—Original Attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects. J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.

6t250....pr. adv. $2 50

CABARRUS COUNTY, JULY SESSIONS.

WILLIAM CROWEL *vs.* R. Pickens—Original Attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects J G. SPEARS, c. c. c.

6t250....pr. adv. $2.50.

CABARRUS COUNTY, JULY SESSIONS.

HUSTON HARRIS, *vs.* The heirs at law of Thomas S. Harris—Petition, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Harris, James Harris, Margaret Harris, Wm. Harris and Thomas Harris, children of Robert Harris, Elizabeth Campbell, Margaret, James and Addison Campbell, Robert White, Fanny, Charles, Sarah and Elizabeth White, heirs at Law, of said Thomas S. Harris, are not inhabitants of this State: On motion of the Plaintiff, by counsel, *ordered*, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for six weeks, that unless the defendants in this case appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and answer said petition, judgment will be entered for plaintiff's demand and execution awarded accordingly.

J. G. SPEARS, c. c. c.

6t250.....pr. adv. $2.50.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

EVELINA CHITTIM. *vs.* PHILIP CHITTIM. } *Petition for Divorce.*

WHEREAS a subpœna and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the Court-House door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpœna, and he having failed: It is therefore *Ordered* by Court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D 1829, and 53d year of the independence of the United States. LAW. HENDERSON.

3mt254.—pr. adv $4.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

Barry Steward, *vs.* Harriet Steward. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Sam. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. SAM. HENDERSON, Clk.

3mt247.

Serious Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain note of hand by me executed, and bearing date July 6, 1829, payable to Wm. B. Poole, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and due on the fifteenth of September next, as said note was fraudulently and rascally obtained. I will never pay one cent of it, to any person whatever.

HEZEKIAH HALL.

Burke county, July 10, 1829.—3t46.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the

Cheapest and most fashionable

GOODS

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care by himself and bought for *CASH*, he feels perfectly confident that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises a most every article usually kept in stores.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, July 6, 1829:::::::3mt253.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insur the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cherew to Wilkesboro,' stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro.' N. C. May 30. 1828 —84tf.

State of North-Carolina,

MACON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

APRIL TERM, 1829.

Jesse R. Siler, *vs.* John J. Posey & Jesse Clemmons. } *Original Attachment, Levied on Goods and Chattels.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Macon, at the Court-House in Franklin, on the Monday preceding the last Monday in September next, then and there to plead, replevy, or demur, or judgment final will be taken against them by default, and execution will go accordingly.

Test. N. B. HYATT, *C. M. C.*

6t247:::::::::pr. adv. $2.50.

To the Printers of the U. States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The Subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment $2, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a Discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	$1 40	English,	$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer,	0 32
Bourgeois,	0 46	Large letter,	
Long Primer,	0 40	plain	0 30
Small Pica,	0 38	Scabbards and	
Pica,	0 36	Quotations,	0 30

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.

Philadelphia, July 8. 3t47

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, he offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:—

A *House* and *Lot* on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, & one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various outbuildings, and a new and completely finished

OFFICE, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

Also, 330 acres of Land.

LYING in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Frederick Ford, Zachariah McAtee, and others, on which there are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 *acres of LAND*,

LYING on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others; on which there are ten or twelve acres of Meadow Ground, of first quality.

ALSO, a number of STILLS and TIN WARE, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, August 1, 1829:::::::244.

P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payment made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale. E. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk Blue and Olive Clothes,
Do. " Cassimeres,
Lastings and Circassians,
5-4 French Bombazines,
Bombazetts,
Cotton Cassimeres,
Union Drill,
Brown French Drilling,
English mix't Do.
Blk striped Satin,
4-4 mix'd Camblet, (a superior article)
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown Sheetings,
" " " " do. Bleached,
Superior Cotton Shirtings,
7-8, and 4-4, Bed Tick,
3-4, and 4-4 Apron Checks,
Russia Sheeting and Drillings,
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
Very fine Irish Linens,
A great variety of Calicoes,
Linen Cambrics,
Long Lawns,
Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin,
4-4, and 6-4 Figured Leno,
Fine Swiss Muslin,
Jackonet and Mull Muslin,
White bordered Cravats,
Do. " Swiss,
Do. " Italian, (a superior article)
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Gros De Ete Robes,
Col'd Gros De Nap.
Batisse Dresses,
Italian and China Silks,
Silk Shawls and Hkf's.
White and Black silk Stockings,
Do. " and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.

A complete assortment of Hardware, plated ware and Saddlery;

Boots and Shoes; Leghorns; Whips; Canes; Umbrella's; Snuff and Spanish Segars;

China, Glass and Earthen ware; An extensive assortment of Groceries, of every description.

—ALSO—

An assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS.

All of which they offer low, for CASH, at wholesale or retail.

Salisbury, May 22, 1829. 54tf.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first of October. The course of instruction includes Spelling and Reading, with particular attention to Orthoepy and Orthography; Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and Ethics:—Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Music.

The price of tuition per session, (five months) payable in advance, is	$10 00
Contingent expenses,	50
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Music,	20 00

Board can be obtained in the best families in town at $7 per month. Six or eight young ladies can be boarded in the Academy.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, *Principal.*

4t—45, 47, 49, 51.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale,

Also.....Constable's Warrants.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of

Drugs. Dye Stuffs & Medicines,

Also....50 nests Sand Crucibles,

4 Doz. Magnifying Glasses, &c.

Salisbury, August 18, 1829...46tf.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear *any proportion* to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by *competition*, and an overbearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printer's Warehouse, (the only one in the city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at very short notice.

The following are his Prices at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash.

6 lines Pica, & all larger	$ 30	Burgeois,	46
2 lines Pica, 5 lines Pica,	32	Brevier,	56
Great Primer,	34	Minion,	70
English,	36	Nonpareil,	90
Pica,	36	Leads,	30
Small Pica,	38	Quotations,	30
Long Primer,	40		

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange, at 9 cents per lb.

Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina and Georgia, who give the above three conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to $2 50 payable in type, or settlement of account.

J. HOWE.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill sts. Philad.

Curious Annunciation.—A late Winchester paper thus announces a marriage—Married, on —— inst. Mr. John C. Morris, of Harrisonburg, Va. to Miss Ann Brown, daughter of the late Judge Brown, of Wilkes co. N. Carolina.—N. B. The bride is said to be worth at least 30,000 dollars."—It was formerly the fashion to inform the world on every occasion of this sort, that the bride was "accomplished, beautiful and amiable"—and we have no doubt all this has been said of many a fair damsel who could boast of no accomplishments beyond a smattering of Webster's spelling-book, Murray's Grammar and the old Virginia shuffle—of no beauty, except beauty consists in red carroty hair, an oblique look, a flat nasal organ, and a wide mouth—and of none but that sort of amiability, which, in six months, turns the honey moon into a most bitter pill, and compels the unlucky partner of the "amiable" creature to "forewarn the public against trusting her on his account." We were glad when this "fashion" took a turn, and, relieved us from the necessity of publishing what we knew, in some cases, most diabolical *thumpers*. But, we must confess we do not admire the *new* change, by which the bride's wealth or poverty is to be made known; all fortune hunters will be terribly aggrieved whenever they perceive that they have missed an opportunity of securing comfortable lodgings for life—while those who are poor, will, in all probability, let it be known soon enough that "love has flown out of the window," without the necessity of enabling others to anticipate it. In the mean time, we congratulate "Mr. John C. Morris of Harrisonburg," on his good fortune.

From the New York Spectator.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

London, June 5th, 1829.

Dear Sir,—Having been out of town for a few days, and otherwise busied, I have neglected to keep you informed—as I meant to do, and will, in future—of the matters which you may think worth two shillings.

The Catholic question disposed of, there has been nothing agitated since, in Parliament, of great importance. Some discussions have taken place on the East India Company's Charter; and Vesey Fitzgerald, and other members, have been speaking against time upon the Silk Trade. On Monday, a discussion took place upon the relations of this country with Portugal: Mr. Brougham, Sir James Mackintosh, and Mr. Peel spoke excellently well on this subject. But every eye in England is turned now upon Russia: there seems to be a very great likelihood of a war with that arbitrary, arrogant, and restless power. She has annoyed British commerce in the seas contiguous to the theatre of her operations very much; and John Bull, full as ever of courage, and willing to throw his glove to all the world, if need be, talks loudly of enacting the first act of a drama, to be called "Destruction of the naval power of Russia." But, it is said, that the Duke of Wellington is warmly opposed to a rupture with Russia, and here scandal has found a peg to hang one of her progeny upon. A year ago, the Duke was very much in debt; within a few weeks, he has found means to free himself from all pecuniary embarrassment, and has purchased the beautiful estate of Sir Peter Pole, the ex-banker at Strathfieldsay, for two hundred and sixty thousand pounds, and has annexed two other estates to it—the whole costing near half a million—and enclosing a space of thirty miles in circumference. In addition to this, the site is marked for a superb mansion, which will cost two or three hundred more, "forbye the plenishing." Apsley House, his Grace's mansion at Hyde Park Corner, has undergone a complete repair at an expense exceeding *thirty thousand pounds*, and orders have been given, it is said, for new furniture! Presuming upon this sudden show of wealth, the Duke is openly accused of taking bribes from Russia! Others more charitable, suppose that it is the money of the rich physician whose only child it is reported the Marquess Druro, the eldest son of the Duke, will shortly lead to the Hymeneal Altar.

There have been some judicial, but no ministerial changes of late, nor does any thing evince a change of men or measures in this nation. The coming election for Clare, (Mr. O'Connel's district) will perhaps create a little disturbance, if any one be found to oppose him—of which there is some doubt. He will certainly be re-elected.

There has been much distress the past winter in England, among operatives, but it is said that trade is reviving, and better times are expected. The spring has been uncommonly cold, and backward—the Green Park but little merits its name, I assure you, and Hyde Park exhibits the dreary aspect of an old fashioned March. There has been little rain for sometime, and as water seems to be indispensable to English crops, a few dew showers are wanted much just now.

I shall keep this letter open till Saturday morning in hopes of being able to give you something of importance from Turkey. To-day, (Thursday) the impression is general that the Turks have the best of the game.

Friday—A Russian bulletin claiming success—nobody believes it.

June 12.

Lord Ellenborough has resigned the privy seal, and Lord Rosslyn succeeds. The resignation of the first was occasioned by the unhappy affair, which has destroyed that nobleman's peace—to wit—the elopement of his lady with Prince Schwartzenburgh. They were overtaken, it is true, and the lady carried rto her father, Admiral Digby, but she is a sullied flower. "When lovely woman stoops to folly," &c. She was one of the fairest flowers of the British Court, a most incomparable woman, as regards person and accomplishments. She is not twenty-two yet, be-

ing not half the age of his lordship. The fatal indiscretion excites little talk, for her giddiness and levity have long been the subject of animadversion, and her fall expected as certainly as the fall of stocks after the opening a gloomy Budget.

Death of Charles Gilfert.—The death of Mr. Charles Gilfert, late lessee and manager of the Bowery Theatre, was singular and extraordinary. We understand that he died literally of madness, produced almost instantaneously on hearing that Mr. Hacket had taken the Theatre with which he had been so closely connected from its foundation. The phrenzy came suddenly and terribly upon him, and continued without abatement until this morning, when he dropped down dead. He neither ate nor slept, nor was he undressed, for six or seven days—but paced his room, watched and guarded by five or six men, to prevent violence upon himself. Mr. G. was an active man, of great musical science and taste, and a composer of no mean reputation.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel.

Specie.—A Mr. Hand died a short time since, at a great age, in Stephentown, in this county. He possessed a good farm, had always been known as a careful, saving man, and was supposed to have left at his death a snug little estate. He left a will, however, and upon opening that, it was discovered that his farm was but a small item of his property. In the house in which he had dwelt for a great many years, there was one room which he had never permitted any body to enter, but himself; it was on the ground floor, and in his will he gave directions to go into that room, open a trap-door, and thereunder, in small tubs and kegs, and other vessels, would be found a treasure of specie. The investigation being made, the money was indeed found, to the amount of about $40,000, in dollars, half dollars, quarters, crowns, &c.

There was another clause in the will which stated that in one of the vessels mentioned, was a phial containing a written scroll giving information where another and still larger deposit of specie had been made; but alas! the treacherous ink had disappeared, deserted its post, or rather abandoned its *lines* and the paper told not a word of the precious secret with which it had been charged. What vigils will covetousness keep till this other deposit is found—what digging and searching there will be, till this Kidd's money shall be forthcoming!

There is no room to doubt the truth of the story, as we are told by several of our citizens, some of whom are personally cognizant of the fact.

The following is an extract from a spiritedly written essay on Irish Character. It is taken from the Natchez (Mississippi) Statesman:—

"Pierce Butler, born and educated in Ireland, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Ducal house of Ormonde, possessing an estate of £5000 sterling in the south of Ireland, held a Major's commission in the British army at the commencement of our revolution. Attached to the better principles of the British constitution, when he had reason to believe liberty assailed, he resigned his British commission, and joined the American army with the same rank. He was declared a rebel—his large paternal estate was confiscated—and, as if to cap the climax of intolerance for attachment to the rebel cause, he was expelled from a travelling lodge of Masons attached to his British regiment. He served with credit and applause to the end of the revolution. He settled in South Carolina, and was afterwards supported as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, by the Southern section of the Union. He was the only foreigner who aspired to that elevation. One of his daughters is now married to Dr. James Mease, (the son of another Irish veteran of the Revolution,) whose philanthropy and literary acquirements shed radiant lustre over the literature of his country. These are only two out of many instances of the most generous, personal and pecuniary devotions of Irishmen to the cause of American freedom, at the time when her citizens were branded with the ignominious name of rebels—when a large reward was given for the heads of her warmest patriots—when her fate was worse than doubtful."

Effects of Lightning.—During the thunderstorm of Tuesday, *Ira P. Evans, Esq.* was riding in his chaise, accompanied by his son, a lad about twelve years of age, in the south part of *Glocester*, when his horse was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The fluid passed down a well pole, thence across a garden, under a stone wall, to the road, where at the precise moment the horse was passing at about eight miles an hour.—Mr. Evans and his son suffered no injury. Mr. Brown and family resided in the house adjoining the well where the lightning struck; they were stunned, and soon recovered, without essential injury.

From a correspondent of the N. Y. Spectator.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5, 1829.

The drama is nearly over, and delicacy does not forbid that we should speak of the performance. Dr. Watkins has had what will probably be his final trial, and has this day been found guilty on three indictments. And I rejoice, not that he is a guilty man, but that being so, and arraigned before a court and jury, of what his political opponents are pleased to call his friends, they have cast aside all party bias, and fearlessly done their duty, regardless of consequences.—Both court and jury have been assailed by the pensioned presses, and wantonly charged with having attempted to screen an admitted criminal from the just punishment of the law. But so far from this being the case, it will be seen, when the report of the trial shall be published, that the court have invariably in their interpretation of the law, thrown the weight of their influence on the side of the prosecution, and if at any time the jury have doubted, it was because the legal offence of the prisoner had not been made so apparent to their minds, as his moral guilt. Of some offence, it was clear, he had been guilty, but whether it was *that* laid in the indictments, the ingenious reasonings of counsel, had led them to doubt; and if they doubted, they they could not convict him, by their verdict; and upon their refusal to do so, they were branded as a "packed jury, Adams and Clay men," &c. That they were a packed jury, is a charge too monstrous to be gravely answered, nor does any one here dare, *in propria persona*, to make it. It is admitted, however, that they were, both petit and grand jury, the first and last pannels, Adams and Clay men. A decided majority of both juries, and of all who sat on the trials that have taken place, were friends of the last administration. Those who assume that this fact is evidence of any bias of a party nature in favor of Dr. Watkins, will do well to reflect that a *respectable* jury of a different character, is not to be found in this county. Professional men and officers of the government are by law, or usage, excused from serving as jurors; and if excluding these, Duff Green or his embryo Marshal will, without *palpable packing*, summon a pannel of thirty-six respectable citizens of this county, from whom twelve shall be indifferently taken, a maiority of whom shall be Jackson men, I will agree to forfeit a butt of sack and round of beef. No, sir, of the respectable *citizens* of this place, scarcely one in ten are the adherents of this weak and intolerant administration.

Attempts have been made, and will be again, to fasten the guilt of Watkins upon those with whom he was connected in office; but I can assure you, that the disclosure of facts in court, most triumphantly refuted that idea, and it was by the counsel of the United States, repelled in the most decided language. Mr. Key declared to-day, in his closing argument, that he had perpetrated his scheme by the most refined deception, upon those above and those below him in office; and that, as to Mr. Southard, he stood wholly free and exonerated from any—the slightest imputation or impropriety in the whole transaction. In truth, he did, when the facts came to his own knowledge, honorably volunteer and give his testimony, in a manner that showed at the same time, his grief at the self abandonment of a gifted mind, and his rigid sense of what was due to public justice.

It is rumored to-day, that General Jackson has had an attack of sickness, which has given his friends serious alarm. I know not what nature it is.

From the Newburyport Herald.

As several guesses have been made, and published, respecting the size of the large ship now building at the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, and neither of them, that I have fallen in with, agreeing with that, which I saw taken, I take the liberty of sending you the following, being the dimensions of her, as near as could be ascertained, as she is yet incomplete. You can publish it, or not, as I leave it at your discretion.

She is 220 feet in length; 58 feet in beam, thirty four beams on each deck; main beams of yellow pine, 2 feet by one in depth, some of the beams of live oak. She has also five entire decks—viz: Spar, orlop and three gun decks.

On the spar deck she has	44	ports.
„ upper gun deck	44	„
„ second „	42	„
And on lower „	32	„
She has	162	„ in all.
Deduct for stern & bridle ports,	22	
She can mount	140	

She is six feet high between each deck—28 inches thick through her sides, and twenty-six at her bows—deck plank five inches thick—height could not without great difficulty be ascertained. She has a round stern, and is to be called Pennsylvania.

Our New Orleans correspondent, under date of July the 14, writes:—"It is currently reported that there are letters in town from Mexico, which state that the Mexican government is about to order the expulsion of all Frenchmen from its territories." *Jour. of Com.*

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 12.

Late and Important from Europe.

The Packet ship Manchester, Capt. Sketchiey, arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, having sailed on the 1st of July. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual files of foreign papers by this arrival, including the London morning papers of June 30th.

We have at length received much important intelligence from the seat of War. Official information reached London on the 29th of June, in the shape of a Bulletin from Warsaw on the 19th, inserted in the Prussian State Gazette of the 23d, with an Extraordinary *Supplement* to the *Gazette*, together with a *Gazette* of the 25th, containing a despatch from Warsaw of the 21st, giving the details of a succession of actions fought near Choumla, on the 11th, between the Russian General-in-Chief, Count Diebitsch, and the Grand Vizier in person, in which the former gained a signal victory. Indeed the army of the Vizier seems to have been dispersed. Great dexterity and general-ship were displayed on this occasion by the Russian General-in-Chief. Indeed the Courier itself, the last paper that would volunteer an admission in favor of the Russians, says "it would be the height of injustice not to acknowledge and point out the judicious movement, and march of the Russian General, by which he seems to have completely surprised the Grand Vizier, who appears to have been almost ignorant to the last moment of the Count's being in the environs of Choumla, instead of being on the banks of the Danube." But we will not detain the reader from the perusal of the official accounts themselves:

THE FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY

NEWS FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

Warsaw, June 19.—According to a Bulletin received here to-day, a battle took place at Choumla on the 11th of this month, in which the Grand Vizier was totally defeated, and lost all his artillery.

The above-mentioned Bulletin expresses itself in the following terms:—

"Gen. Diebitsch obtained, on the 11th instant, a brilliant victory over the Turkish army under the walls of Choumla. Being informed that the Grand Vizier had left his entrenched camp and marched towards Pravadi, the General left Silistria on the 5th of June, in order to place himself on the line of communication of the Turkish army, and cut off its retreat. This manœuvre, which was executed with equal boldness and skill, was crowned with the most splendid success. After a fatiguing march of three days, the General, having arrived at the valley of Madara, learned that the Grand Vizier, after an unsuccessful attack on Pravadi, was at Jenibazar, and intended to return to Choumla. In fact, on the following day he came out of the defile of Merkorotscha, but was immediately attacked, and forced back into the defile. After a most obstinate engagement, he lost all his artillery, consisting of about 40 cannon, his ammunition and baggage, and a great quantity of provisions. His army, consisting of 35,000 effective men, including 20 regiments of regular infantry, is utterly dispersed. All those that escaped the slaughter fled in various directions into the woods.

"Prince Trubetzkoi, Aid-de-Camp of General Diebitsch, bearer of this news, left the field immediately upon the conclusion of the battle. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was not known at the time of his departure."—*Prussian State Gazette, June* 23.

The Prussian State Gazette contains the following article from the Turkish frontiers, without any date:

"A part of the corps besieging Silistria is on the point of marching towards Pravadi, as Redschid Pacha has marched from Choumla against General Roth.

"The third parallel before Silistria is completed; and as soon as the bridge over the Danube is finished the place will be seriously attacked.

"The corps besieging Rudschuk has been attacked by 3000 Turks, who were repulsed with considerable loss by General Kreutz. General Scheretmetjew is stated to have greatly distinguished himself with his brigade."

Colombia and Peru.—We find in the Boston Patriot some items of intelligence from Valparaiso papers, which have not been before published here.

The last news of the hostile armies received at Valparaiso from Lima under date of 19th March, is contained in extracts of letters from Truxillo March 12th, Piura, March 7th, Colaisâca, March 5th, and Gonsamana, March 6th, 1829, stating that thePeruvian army underGen. La Mar had obtained a victory in a pitched battle over the Colombian army, commanded by the Grand Marshal Sucre. The letter written from the last mentioned place and addressed to the Lieutenaut Colonel Don Jose Maria Erias, says—

"By a letter worthy of credit under date of the 4th instant, the following information is received:—Providence has wished to give us a proof of protection by placing us first in the greatest conflicts in order to give us afterwards an unexpected consolation: so it is that our first division being routed and the Colombians coming triumphant upon the rest of the Peruvian army, has sustained a complete defeat; the squadron *Cedena* was so destroyed that there remained only five: Camaraco was killed in the action; Rifles, Cauca and Taguahi were likewise destroyed; so that there have remained only to Sucre about two thousand men, and he has proposed capitulation, which shews clearly his weakness; Leon died, though this is not assured as certain. The slaughter has been very great on both sides; blessed be God that we begin to breathe!—I am yours until I have another leisure moment, your most affectionate,

MARSANO ZAMORA."

Citizen Vidaurre's writings, published in the papers of this city last autumn, had already been republished with encomium in Buenos Ayres, in Lima, and were now appearing in those of Valparaiso.

Citizen Pando, a distinguished writer and statesman, and formerly Secretary of Peru, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the latter Republic to that of Bolivia.

There are now in Baltimore, six native Africans, belonging to the tribe *Kroomen*, who are the laborers and workmen of the coast. These men, while seeking employment on board a Mexican brig off Cape Montserado, had the misfortune to lose their canoe in a gale of wind, and the brig being driven out to sea, they were compelled to come to the United States.—Two of them have made a visit to Washington, and are said to have communicated valuable information to the colonization Board. They will probably obtain passage home in a vessel which is about to be engaged to take recaptured Africans from St. Augustine to Liberia.

Nat. Gaz.

A gang of runaway negroes which have for months past been committing depredations upon the planters in Christ Church and St. James, (Santee,) was accidentally fallen in with, a few days since, by a party in pursuit of deer, in the latter parish. There appeared to be about 20 in number, occupying four or five camps. One is stated to have been killed, and four taken; the remainder made their escape.

Ral. Register.

The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, in noticing the number of barns that have been recently set on fire by electric fluid, observes—"It is a known fact that barns are in more danger for the first few weeks afer the grain and hay are housed, than at any other season of the year, on account of the *sweating* process, the vapour arising therefrom operating as a conductor to the fluid."

Ral. Reg.

The Beaufort (S. C.) Gazette, of the 3d ult. says, "We regret to state that we have learned, from a source which may be fully relied upon, that nothing need be hoped for by the South from President Jackson or his Cabinet, on the subject of the Tariff."

St. Augustine, July 26.

Accidental Death.—Was drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, in the North River, about six miles from this city, Hardy Griffin, formerly of North Carolina, where he is said to have left relations. He had resided in this city two or three years, and was about 45 years of age. His body was recovered soon after its immersion and brought to the city and interred.

New York, Aug. 4.

Seizure.—We understand that a seizure was made yesterday, a large quantity of jewelry that had been smuggled into this city from on board a Europern vessel. The property libelled consists of several first rate gold watches, precious stones, rings, &c &c. to a very large amount. Several persons supposed to have been engaged in the transaction, have been arrested, some of them have have given bail in $4,000 each.

Tobias Watkins has been found *guilty* on each of the three indictments on which he has just been tried—namely, for misdemeanor at common law, in his capacity of Fourth Auditor, and ostensibly for the public service, but falsely and fraudulently, and by false pretences, obtained divers sums of public money, and converted them to his own private use. The cases tried were—the two on which the former juries could not agree and new trials were granted, viz: the 300 dollar and 750 dollar cases in which these sums were drawn from Mr. Paulding, Navy Agent at New York; and the $2,000 case in which this sum was drawn from Mr. Harris, Navy Agent at Boston.

Dr. Watkins.—The Court yesterday gave their opinion rejecting the motion of the Counsel for the accused for arrest of judgment and new trials in all the three cases; and pronounced the following judgment: On the indictment for 750 dollars, to pay a fine of 750 dollars, and be imprisoned three calendar months from the 14th day of August, 1829; on the 300 dollar indictment, to pay a fine of 300 dollars, and to be imprisoned for three calendar months, next following the termination of his imprisonment under the sentence on the preceding case; and, on the indictment for 2000 dollars, to pay a fine of 2000 dollars, and be imprisoned for three calendar months, next following the termination of his imprisonment under the sentence on the next preceding case for 300 dollars.

The Court then adjourned, having been in session since the first Monday in May.

Nat. Journal.

Whipping the Devil round the Stump.—Major Lewis, one of the new Auditors, has been regularly, for some years past, reported by the proper officer as a defaulter. The National Journal, to show the insincerity of all this affected horror of defalcation, mentioned the fact on the 10th of July. About the 10th or 12th of of July, Major Lewis settled his account at the Treasury, and immediately the declaration made its appearance, that Major Lewis is not a defaulter—and does not owe the United States a cent.

The National Journal well remarks—"We have the satisfaction to know, that, by our timely notice of the defalcations of Major Lewis, we have brought some thousands into the public Treasury, and by diminishing the list of public defaulters, effected one Reform which will advantage the country more than all the reforms of General Jackson."

Here is no "Table Orator" as Brutus is!

The dinner to Mr. McLane and the 'speech' of Mr. McLane—who began by saying, "I have neither the inclination nor the power to make you a speech"—will call forth no animadversions from the National Gazette or any other other Jackson journals. This, in their eyes, is all right in Mr. McLane, but it would have been all wrong in Mr. Clay!

If the late President passed in the most unexpected and unostentatious manner from the seat of Government to his family mansion, he was assailed by vulgar abuse; even the pulpit was made a rostrum from which to denounce him. The present President, however, with impunity, may make a military tour of observation, take with him half his Cabinet and the whole of his family, male and female, and the presses and the persons which vilified Mr. Adams, laud Gen. Jackson!

Think ye that the people are blind and deaf, and note not how shamelessly ye give the lie by your practices, to all your promises and professions!

The Telgraph labors industriouly to make it appear that Mr. Clay was the *actual murderer* of Benning, because Wickliffe is a "devoted partisan of Mr. Clay." The Secretary of General Jackson's Nashville Committee, Mr. Patterson, was guilty of forgery. We might therefore with just as much propriety, have declared that General Jackson was the forger, since Patterson was his devoted partisan.

CHARLESTON COURIER OFFICE,
Aug. 12th, half past 4, P. M.

Important Rumor.—We learn from the owner of the French brig and schooner which arrived here on Wednesday last, from Gaudaloupe, that previous to their sailing, a vessel arrived at Point Petre in very short passage from Marseilles, reported that some French and English merchant vessels attempting to pass the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles, were taken possesion of by the Russian Admiral; whereupon the commanders of the French and British fleets made a demand for their restoration, which being refused, force was resorted to, and resulted in the destruction of the Russian fleet.

We have not been able to learn the date of the sailing of the vessel from Marseilles, upon which rests the probability of the report—but as the above brig and schooner had only sixteen days passage from Goree (Africa) to Gaudaloupe, the passage of the vessel from Marseilles may have been proportionably short. The position occupied by the respective fleets at our last dates, and the excitement occasioned by the blockade, gives probability to the rumor.

Within a few days Mr. Hieskell lost a cow in consequence of the bite of a snake—and what is very remarkable, several of his hogs that have eaten of her carcass, have also died from the effects of the poison. We communicate the fact for the benefit of farmers. By the way, poke root, boiled soft, and applied as a poultice, is a sure remedy for the bite of a snake. We published this remedy three or four years ago, and have had the satisfaction to learn that it saved the life of a valuable horse for a subscriber. We have also received an acknowledgment of its efficacy through a Pennsylvania paper. It was made known to us as a cure used by the Indians in Missouri. *Staunton Spectator.*

A manufactory of Blistered Steel is in full operation in Boston. Some excellent steel has been produced, equal to any imported.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1829.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following additional returns of the results of the late election, have been received since our last:

Lincoln....Daniel Hoke, Senate; B. Shipp and A. H. Loretz, Commons.

State of the Poll—For the Senate, Daniel Hoke, 840, R. H. Burton, 274, blank 31: for the Commons, B. Shipp, 1447, A. H. Loretz, 1404, D. Coonrad, 602, blank, 317.

Burke....Mr. Burgin, Senate; D. Newland and——Neill, Commons.

State of the Poll—For the Senate, Burgin, 554, D. Tate, jr. 371: for the Commons, D. Newland, 974, Neill, 716, M. Brittain, 462, Miller, 458, Roper, 271.

Rutherford....Dr. John McIntyre, Senate; James Graham and Joseph Carson, Commons.

Wilkes....James Wellborn, Senate; William Horton and Montfort Stokes, Commons.

State of the Poll—For the Senate; James Wellborn, 394, Edmund Jones, 361; for the Commons, Wm. Horton 677, Montfort Stokes 620, Eli Petty 425, John Saintclair 312, Thos. W. Wilson 290, James H. Norwood 176.

Ashe....Anderson Mitchell, Senate; Jas. Calloway and Zachariah Baker, Commons.

Iredell....Thomas A. Allison, Senate; William King, and James M. Bogle, Commons.

Davidson...Ransom Harris, Senate; Wm. W. Wiseman and Lewis Snyder, Commons.

Surry....Meshack Franklin, Senate; Alfred Moore and Ephraim Hough, Commons.

State of the Poll—For the Commons, Moore 821, Hough 792, Fleming 784, Zachary 761.

Randolph....Abram Brown, Senate; Abram Brown, 2d. and Alexander Cunningham, Commons.

Chatham....Joseph Ramsay, Senate; Nathaniel G. Smith, and Joseph Brooks, Commons.

Cumberland....McDiarmind, Senate; M'Neill and Buie, Commons.

For Congress—Cameron 925; Deberry 264.

Robeson....Johnson, Senate; Brown and Purcell, Commons.

For Congress—Cameron, 526; Deberry 395.

Wake....Charles L. Hinton, Senate; Samuel Whitaker and Wesley Jones, Commons.

State of the Poll—Whitaker 854, Jones 803, Wm. Battle 708, and Thos. Rycroft 353.

The vote in Wake for a Representative in Congress was, for Daniel L. Barringer 1350, James A. Craig 124, Nathaniel J. Palmer 1.

Orange....W. Montgomery, Senate; J. Stockard and Th. Taylor, Commons.

Hillsborough....Frederick Nash.

Person....Maurice Smith, Senate; Th. Webb and Thos. McGehee, Commons.

The Congressional vote in this county, was, for Barringer 420, Craig 317, Palmer 5.

Franklin....Wm. P. Williams, Senate; Wm. Branch amd Thomas T. Russell, Commons.

Stokes.....Gabriel T. Moore, Senate; John Banner, and John Butner, Commons.

State of the Poll—For the Senate, Moore 540, Shober 429: for the Commons, Banner 851, Butner 788, Plummer 769, Salmons 727.

Congressional Election.—John Giles, Esq. is elected in this District by a majority of 945 votes over our late representative, John Long, Esq. In Cumberland District, Edmund Deberry, Esq. is elected by a majority of several hundreds, over his opponent, John A. Cameron, Esq. Lewis Williams, Esq. is re-elected from the Surry District, beating his opponent, Samuel King, Esq. about 400 votes. In Mecklenburg and Burke Districts there was no opposition; Messrs. Conner and Carson are of course re-elected. In Wake District, Gen. Barringer is re-elected by a large majority; in Caswell District there was no opposition to the late representative, A. H. Shepperd, Esq.

Virginia Convention.—The editors of the Richmond Whig have made arrangements to report the Debates in the Convention about to assemble in Virginia, which they propose to furnish to all such as may be desirous of obtaining them, on very reasonable terms. The Convention will embody a mass of talents, perhaps never surpassed by any deliberative assembly; the debates, of course, will be deeply interesting, and will be eagerly sought for, in all parts of the country, and particularly in this State, which is groaning under evils similar to those of which Virginia is about to relieve herself; the opportunity, therefore, of procuring them, which is offered by the Editors of the Whig, we hope will not be neglected. Their advertisement will be found in this week's paper.

Late foreign accounts furnish intelligence of a decisive victory gained by the Russians over the Turks. Perhaps when the statement of the latter is received, a somewhat different complexion may be given to the affair; though no doubt can be entertained, we imagine, that the Turks have been severely handled.

A rencontre has taken place on the frontiers of Missouri, between a small party of Indians and a company of white men, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of three killed and four wounded, 2 dangerously. The whites were manifestly the aggressors; yet the Gov. of Missouri has ordered out a large force, (between two and three thousand men,) to hunt down and exterminate 80 or 100 Indians, for bravely repelling aggression!

The Richmond Enquirer has at last discovered that the members of the Cabinet "have a *right* to a portion of their own time;" and "that the health of the public officer suffers as much, or more from the want of exercise, than the humblest citizen." Pity this *consistent* editor had not made the discovery before, when he was lampooning Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and, indeed, every member of his Cabinet, whenever they left the precincts of Washington. The peregrinations, however, of President Jackson and his Cabinet have convinced the editor of the Enquirer that it is essential to the health of public officers to take some recreation—and that our present rulers, particularly, who are laboring so hard in the "Augean Stable," should once and a while have the benefit of fresh air, and inhale a purer atmosphere than that which they breathe at Washington. The *erroneous* opinions which Mr. Ritchie formerly held on this subject, we would charitably attribute to that "infirmity of judgment," which he acknowledges has often misled him; and his vituperations of Mr. Adams and his Cabinet, because they believed they "had a right to a portion of their own time, and that their health would suffer as much or more from the want of exercise, than the humblest citizen," may be classed with his "gross errors" which he recently so pathetically deplored.

It was lately announced in the Jackson papers at the North, that the President had ordered a superb set of *Cut Glass* (cost, $1500) from the manufactory at Pittsburg; and in consequence, Mr. Jackson's liberality, and his friendship for American Manufactures, were thought worthy of honorable mention. The Glass recently reached Baltimore, on its way to Washington, when, all at once, the tune is changed, and it is trumpeted forth as a "*present* to President Jackson." It was doubtless feared, that the people, having been so thoroughly dosed with *economy*, would think the General rather too extravagant for an *economical President*. To what shifts will unprincipled politicians resort to impose on the public! The Glass was no doubt purchased—the idea of a *present*, was an after-thought.

Andrew Coyle, Esq. late Chief Clerk in the General Post-Office, has instituted a suit against Duff Green, the President's Official, for a gross and malicious libel on his character. If public opinion be powerless to check that infamous calumniator, it is proper the strong arm of Justice should be extended to keep him within the bounds of decency, and compel him to pay some regard to the usages and charities of civilized society.

In the Telegraph of the 6th, it was announced that Mr. *John Jackson*, of this State, had been appointed Consul to Martinique; and the next day, the public received the additional information that the President had *revoked* the commission. The appointment was made on the strong recommendations of some of the most respectable members of the Jackson party; yet, on the remonstrance of the *central committee* at Washington, it was hastily annulled, on the pretence that there had been a *misapprehension* as to the *person* for whom it had been made! This is not the first nor second instance of the kind which has occurred during the short reign of President Jackson. The question will soon, it may even now with propriety be asked, who is the President?

The son of Robert Walsh, editor of the National Gazette, goes out Private Secretary of the mission to England. The Editor of the Gazette, it now appears, did not damn Mr. Adams with faint praise, and then desert him, without knowing what was to come of it. A son, a brother and a nephew are already provided for. O the "bargaining and corruption" of Adams and Clay!

Contrast.—Mr. Jefferson's *removals*, on his accession to the Presidency, amounted to only thirty; Gen. Jackson's, within *five* months, must be enumerated by *hundreds*. And yet the latter is compared to the great apostle of republicanism, when there is not the slightest similarity either in the conduct or character of the two men. Mr. Jefferson did not proscribe for opinion's sake—he was too much of a republican for that; nor did he consider the public patronage as his private property, to be employed in rewarding the clamorous and needy, who supported him, not from principle, but to obtain Office. In his appointments, he sought for talents and integrity: he did not consider *devotion* to him, unconnected with moral and intellectual qualifications, as a sufficient recommendation.

Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Maryland, lately deceased, by his will emancipated all his slaves, in number between three and four hundred. For the aged, he ordered some provision to be made out of his estate. The younger class are to be free, the males at twenty-eight, and the females at twenty-five years of age. Had he made provision to have them all sent to the Colony at Liberia, he would have completed the work of benevolence; as it is, we doubt whether the slaves will be benefitted by their emancipation. Bred up in ignorance and unaccustomed to provide for themselves, they will be poorly prepared for the change in their circumstances.

Rumors of an insurrection have caused considerable alarm in some of the lower counties in Virginia; though, from a statement in the Richmond Whig, they appear to have little or no foundation. A strong patrol was kept up in Richmond on the night fixed, as it was said, for the rising; but every thing was quiet and nothing transpired to justify the slightest suspicion. The conduct of Gov. Giles is a good deal censnred, as being calculated to increase the apprehension of individuals; but this is not strange, as his excellency, for some time past, has been easily frightened at shadows. Some of the people of Hanover having petitioned for arms, the Governor sent them through the midst of the supposed insurgent district, without any guard, in a watermelon cart, driven by boys, or negroes, and at the same time assumed an air of mystery, as though something very serious was brewing, and great deeds were to be done. Either his excellency's fears got the better of his discretion, or he thought to scare the insurgents by the mere sight of guns and pistols passing through the country in an old cart.

Gov. Forsyth has declined being a candidate for re-election, and offers himself to represent Georgia in the Senate of the U. States, in the place of Mr. Berrien.

Severe Earthquake.—A letter from Admiral Ricord to Mr. Jacob Van Lennep, the Consul General of the Netherlands, contains the following statement of the earthquake which was felt on the 13th of April, on the coast of Macedonia, and at the same time at Adrianople and Constantinople:

At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th of April, Admiral Richard sat at table with the Turkish Governor of the Island of Thasso, which is separated from Macedonia only by a small canal, when there was suddenly a shock of an earthquake. The bottles were knocked off the table, and the glasses were broken. The shock was in a horizontal direction, and very violent; it lasted upwards of a minute. Until the next day some other but only slight shocks were felt. The first was felt so violently on board the Russian Admiral's ship that it was thought she had struck, and the guns were shifted from their places. The Admiral says in his letter, "I can assure you, that when Governor of Kamschatka, where earthquakes, on account of the many volcanoes on that Peninsula, are very frequent, I felt many heavy shocks, but none so violent as here. Fortunately, they have caused no calamities in this Island, except the tumbling down of a tower erected by the Venitians on the coast, and of a few magizines. I learn by a vessel arrived from Cavala, (on the coast of Macedonia, opposite Thasso,) that in the village of Pravi, situated 3 leagues from that port, 70 houses have been thrown down, and that the village of Xanthy has been swallowed up with almost all its inhabitants; in Cavala itself, a few houses have fallen down. A gust of wind from the Southeast preceded the concussion, the direction of which came from the Northwest." The Courier de Smyrna adds, that according to intelligence from Enos, the city of Constantinople has suffered considerably, and that several minarets had tumbled down from the mosques, as well as sundry houses.

GREAT FRESH IN THE PEDEE.

Charleston, August 13.

A letter from Society Hill, dated the 9th inst. gives a melancholy account of the damage occasioned on that river by the late rains. On the night of the 6th inst. the river began to rise, and by morning it had risen 30 feet—it continued to rise slowly through the 7th, attaining its greatest height by 9 o'clock of the 8th—at this time a breach was made in the dam, of great height and extent, erected by General David R. Williams; the torrent which rushed in at that point was so great, as to snap in two like a pipe stem, a cotton log *three feet through*, which was sucked in across the breadth. This tremendous gush of water soon washed down the dam under the wings of a mill which had been erected about three years since, and in less than five minutes time, tore up foundation, mill, and every thing, wheeling the mill round, and carrying it into Buckhold's Creek, clearing itself a passage through the trees with the resistlessness of a tornado; and in less than two hours after, all the Cotton of two adjoining plantations belonging to Gen. W. was destroyed. The loss is represented to have been very great on all the river low grounds, every where; and it is feared that the Rice Planters lower down, must also feel the effects. The Pee Dee is higher than it is ever recollected to have been before in the month of August.

Letters from Camden, of the same date, represent the destruction of Cotton and Corn, upon the low grounds of the Wateree, as very extensive; and the loss of Stock, in the swamps, as very great.

Crops at the West.—We are informed by Mr. Ely, proprietor of some great Rochester Flouring Mills, that the wheat crop not only appears to be abundant, but that the quality is of the finest description ever known. The kernels of wheat generally are very full, and so large that they actually burst out from the husk; and the ears were filled out and pointed to the very top. New Rochester flour, from the present crop, will be received in New York in a few days.—Other crops, we also learn, promise abundant returns.

N. Y. Spectator.

A gentleman residing in Baltimore county, whose business requires his occasional presence in different parts of the country, informs us that the products of the soil this year are so very abundant as literally to amount, on many farms, to a double crop. The Indian corn was never in a finer condition than at present.

Balt. American.

The Wilmington, (Del.) Journal, states on authority of intelligent farmers, that the Wheat crop just gathered in, is beyond doubt the best in quantity and quality, of any that has been raised in Deleware for the last ten years. The prospect of the Corn crop, too, is very favorable.

The corporation of Cincinnati having passed an act imposing restrictions, almost prohibitory, upon the residence of free persons of color in that city, and the validity of the act having been sustained by a solemn judicial decision, an association has been formed by this class of persons at that place for establishing a Colony in Canada. Their agents, who have visited Cannada to select a part of that country for their location, are in negociation for 'the Gulf of Bluff Lands,' which lie fifty miles from Lake Erie, in 42 degrees North, on Grand River. On this body of land, the Agents report, there are already two flourishing settlements, one of Dutch people and the other of Quakers.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A gentleman of Philadelphia, a few days since, addressed a private letter to "*David Brooks, Esq. Post Master, Stratford, Connecticut.*" The direction was in a large, handsome and distinct hand. That letter, instead of being sent to Stratford, found its way to Hartford, where John M. Niles is unfortunately the Post Master; and here the seal was broken, and the letter opened. It was then returned to the Postmaster at Stratford, with a brief note at the bottom of the 3d page, written by the Assistant Postmaster, stating that finding that letter upon his table, he had opened it, &c. The Postmaster at Stratford immediately sent the original letter back to his friend at Philadelphia, that he might know the course that had been taken with his letter under the new system of Reform. The gentleman at Philadelphia thereupon wrote a letter to Mr. Niles upon the subject, requesting information whether he had received instructions from Washington, to open and examine his private letters. And if not, he wished to be informed for what reason the sanctity of his seal had been violated at Hartford. To this he received a letter franked by Mr. Niles, but written by Mr. Dodd, his Deputy, impudently refusing any satisfactory explanation.

[This, it is to be presumed, is an earnest of the "reform" which is to be introduced into the Post-Office.]

New Candidate for the Presidency.—A gentleman of Fredericksburg, who has recently returned from the North, asserts, that on several occasions, in Taverns, Steamboats, and Stages, he heard General Duff Green seriously spoken of as a suitable person to succeed General Jackson as President of the United States.

We advise Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Van Buren, to keep a sharp look out. Although this nomination may be received with astonishment or sneers, General Green's elevation is not impossible.

Proper Resentment.—A young gentleman of this city, returning home at a certain time, found his father with a gun at the cellar stairs, and was told that the family dog exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia. The news was extremely painful to the young man, for his attachment to the dog was very strong. Poor Tray was soon observed near a window, and a rope being passed round his neck, he was dragged out and thrown into the dock, where it was supposed he would of course perish. A few days afterwards, to his surprise, the young gentleman noticed his old friend sitting in a tailor's shop, at some distance, in good health and of sane mind. The dog, however, did not recognise the acquaintance, nor would he ever take the least notice of any one of the family, but maintained at all times an indignant reserve.

N. Y. Courier.

Fayetteville Market, August 13.

Cotton, 6¾ a 7¾, bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 6 a 6½; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 50 a 55; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8½, prime 10½; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 40 a 45; whiskey 27 a 30; wheat, 90 a 100.

United States Bank Notes 1½ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, August 10.

Cotton, 7 a 9½; flour, 6¾ a 7; corn, 52 a 55; oats, 45 a 50; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34; a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3½ a 4½; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9, bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 37 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 9½, St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11½; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 33.

Richmond, August 14.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 6 00 a 6 50, wheat 90a95, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2.....Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

TO THE PUBLIC.

KNOWING the great and proper interest felt by the people of Virginia in the approaching Convention, the subscribers make the following proposition. They have employed the best Stenographers to report the debates, which will be published as rapidly as possible in the Whig. As many persons are not in the habit of filing their papers, and as when taken into their families they are liable to be destroyed, they propose to file in this Office, the papers containing the debates, for as many as desire it. The expense of this will be proportioned by the annual price of the paper ($5) and the length of time required to publish the debates; for example—if 3 months are required to publish the debates, the price of the file will be $1 25. This we imagine, no man will hesitate to give for a complete copy of the debates of Convention. If subscribers desire their copies bound, that can be done at a small additional expense.

☞ Letters (post paid) addressed to us, will be attended to, or persons wishing to subscribe, can make known their desire through the members of Convention. The subscription to be paid at the time of delivery.

*** City subscribers are of course apprised that the Debates will first appear in the Daily paper.

PLEASANTS, ABBOTT & CO.

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following *Valuable Medicines*, just put up in phials, and for sale at the *Salisbury Medical & Drug Store*, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tartar Emetic,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Calomel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paregoric,
Antimonial Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Copaiva,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint,	

ALSO.....*Seidlitz Powders*,
SODA *do.*

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829.....247tf.

Mecklenburg Bible Society.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather, the Society were disappointed in their Anniversary meeting on the first Wednesday of this month. The Society are therefore hereby notified to meet at Sugar Creek Church, on Friday, the 4th of September next (being the time of Presbytery.) The Rev. John Williamson will preach the anniversary sermon.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested, as officers for the ensuing year will then be chosen.

1w. WM. DAVIDSON, *President.*

Law Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from Lincolnton to his farm at the Buffalo Shoal Ford, on the public road leading from Lincolnton to Statesville, 9 miles from the latter place and twenty from the former; begs leave to inform the public, that he will continue the Practice of Law in the County and Superior courts of Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg. He may be found at home, at all times except when necessarily absent on his circuit. All letters on business, may be addressed to him in Statesville.

RICHARD T. BRUMBY.

July 28, 1829.....6t51.

The Copartnership

HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Ross & Norment, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business in future will be conducted by Thomas A. Norment.

F. M. ROSS,
THO. A. NORMENT.

Charlotte, N. C. August 3, 1829.—3t47.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm, will please call on Mr. Norment and settle, as I intend to visit the North, and consequently shall be absent. F. M. ROSS.

BEES WAX.

1000 lbs. of the first quality of Bees Wax wanted; for which a liberal price will be given in cash, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store. AUSTIN & BURNS.

Salisbury, August 4, 1829.—244tf.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given in *cash*. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemong's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be inconvenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to. JOSIAH HUIE.

Salisbury, June 23, 1829.....240.

POETRY.

FROM MRS. HALE'S MAGAZINE.

OLD AND NEW TIMES.

When my good mother was a girl—
Say thirty years ago,
Young ladies *then* knew how to knit,
As well as how to sew.

Young ladies *then* could spin and weave,
Could bake, and brew, and sweep;
Could sing and play, could dance and paint,
And could a secret keep.

Young ladies *then* were beautiful
As any beauties now—
Yet they could rake the new-mown hay,
Or milk the "brindled cow."

Young ladies *then* wore bonnets too,
And with them their own hair;
They made them from their own good straw,
And pretty, too, they were.

Young ladies *then* wore gowns with sleeves
Which would just hold their arms;
And did not have as many yards
As acres in their farms.

Young ladies *then* oft fell in love,
And married, too, the men;
While men, with willing hearts and true,
Loved them all back again.

Young ladies *now* can knit and sew,
Or read a pretty book—
Can sing and paint, and joke and quiz,
But cannot bear to cook.

Young ladies *now* can blithely spin
Of "street yarn" many a spool;
And weave a web of scandal too,
And dye it in the wool.

Young ladies *now* can bake their hair,
Can brew their own cologne;
In *borrowed* plumage often shine,
While they neglect their own.

And as to secrets, who would think
Fidelity—a pearl?
None but a modest little Miss,
Perchance a country girl.

Young ladies *now* wear lovely *curls*,
—What pity they should *buy* them;
And then their bonnets—heavens! they fright
The beau that ventures nigh them.

Then as to gowns, I've heard it said
They'll hold a dozen men;
And if you once get *in* their sleeves
You'll never get *out* again.

E'en love is changed from what it was—
Although true love is known:
'Tis wealth adds lustre to the cheek,
And melts the heart of stone.

Thus time works wonders—young and old
Confess his magic power,
Beauty will fade; but Virtue proves
Pure gold in man's last hour!

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From Silliman's Journal.

OBSERVATIONS ON IGNIS FATUUS.

[BY THE REV. JOHN MITCHELL.]

Those luminous appearances, which are popularly called "Will-o' wisp" and 'Jack-a-lantern," have been alike the object of vulgar superstition and philosophical curiosity; and notwithstanding all attempts to apprehend and subject them to examination, they are not much more the subjects of knowledge now than they were centuries ago. They are still but an ignis fatuus to the philosopher, and a thing of mystery to the credulous.

I was myself, formerly, familiar with these appearances; they were of frequent occurrence near my father's residence, owing, probably, to the proximity of extensive wet grounds, over which they are usually seen. The house stood upon a ridge which sloped down on three sides to the beautiful meadows which form the margin of the Connecticut, and of its tributary creeks, and which owing to their own luxuriance and the deposites of the vernal freshets, are covered with rich and constantly decaying vegetable matter. From the circumstance, also, that we had no neighbors in the direction of these grounds a light could not be seen over them without attracting our notice. I mention this by way of suggesting, that probably the ignis fatuus, in consequence of its not being always distinguished from the lights of surrounding houses, and therefore exciting no curiosity, is oftener seen than it is supposed to be.

These mysterious luminaries used often to be seen by the fishermen; who plied their nets by night as well as by day. They commonly reported that they saw them a little above the surface of the meadow, dancing up and down, or gliding quietly along in a horizontal line. Some times two, or even three, would be seen together, skipping and dancing or sailing away in concert, as if rejoicing in their natural companionship. I might entertain you with a-bundance of fabulous accounts of them—the offspring of imaginations tinctured with superstition, & of minds credulous from a natural love of the marvellous. Fables, however, are of little value for the purposes of science: if the following account of some of the phenomena of the ignis fatuus, shall, with the observations of others, contribute towards a true theory of its nature, you will think them worthy a place in your Journal.

A friend of mine returning from abroad late in the evening, had to cross a strip of marsh. As he approached the causeway, he noticed a light towards the opposite end, which he supposed to be a lantern in the hand of some person whom he was about to meet. It proved, however, to be a solitary flame, a few inches above the marsh, at the distance of a few feet from the edge of the causeway. He stopped some time to look at it; and was strongly tempted, notwithstanding the miriness of the place, to get nearer to it, for the purpose of closer examination. It was evidently a vapour, [phosphuretted hydrogen?] issuing from the mud, and becoming ignited, or at least luminous, in contact with the air. It exhibited a flickering appearance, like that of a candle expiring in its socket; alternately burning with a large flame and then sinking to a small taper; and occasionally, for a moment, being extinct. It constantly appeared over the same spot.

With the phenomena exhibited in this instance, I have been accustomed to compare those exhibited in other instances, whether observed by myself or others; and generally making due allowance for the illusion of the senses and the credulity of the imagination in a dark and mysty night, [for it is on such nights that they usually appear,] I have found these phenomena sufficient for explanation of all the fantastic tricks which are reported of these phantoms.

They are supposed to be endowed with a locomotive power. They appear to recede from the spectator, or to advance towards him. But this may be explained without a commotion, by their variation in respect to quantity of flame. As the light dwindles away, it will seem to move from you, and with a velocity proportioned to the rapidity of its diminution. Again as it grows longer, it will appear to approach you. If it expires, by several flickerings or flashes, it will seem to skip from you, and when it re-appears you will easily imagine that it has assumed a new position. This reasoning accounts for their apparent motion, either to or from the spectator; and I never could ascertain that they moved in any other direction, that is, in a line oblique or perpendicular to that in which they first appeared. In one instance indeed, I thought this was the fact, and what struck me as more singular, the light appeared to move, with great rapidity, directly against a very strong wind. But after looking some time, I reflected that I had not changed the direction of my eye at all, whereas if the apparent motion had been real, I ought to have turned half round. The deception was occasioned by the motion of the wind itself—a stake standing in a rapid stream will appear to move against the current.

It is a common notion that the ignis fatuus cannot be approached, but will move off as rapidly as you advance. This characteristic is mentioned in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. It is doubtless a mistake. Persons attempting to approach them, have been deceived perhaps as to their distance and finding them farther off than they imagined, have proceded a little way and given over, under the impression that pursuit was vain. An acquaintance of mine, a plain man, told me that he actually stole up close to one, and caught it in his hat, as he thought;—"and what was it?" I asked. "It was'nt nothin." On looking into his hat for the "shining jelly," it had wholly disappeared. His motions had dissipated the vapor, or perhaps his foot had closed the orifice from which it issued. To this instance another may be added. A young man & woman walking home from an evening visit, approached a light which they took for a lantern carried by some neighbor, but which, on actually passing it, they found to be borne by no visible being: and taking themselves to flight, burst into the nearest house, with such precipitation as to overturn the furniture, and impart no small share of their fright to the family.

The circumstance that these lights usally appear over marshy grounds, explains another popular notion respecting them; namely, that they possess the power of beguiling persons into swamps and fens. To this superstition, Parnal alludes in his fairy tale, in which he makes Will-o' the-wisp one of his dancing faries,

"Then Will who bears the wispy fire,
To trail the swains among the mire," &c.

In a misty night, they are easily mistaken for the light of a neighbouring house and the deceived traveller directing his course towards it, meets with fences, ditches, and other obstacles, and by perseverance, lands at length, quite bewildered, in the swamp itself. By this time, he perceives that the false lamp is only a mischievous jack-a-lantern. An adventure of this kind I remember to have occurred in my own neighbourhood. A man left his neighbor's house late in the evening, and at daylight had not reached his own a quarter of a mile distant; at which his family being concerned, a number of persons went out to hunt for him. We found him near a swamp, with soiled clothes and a thoughtful countenance, reclining by a fence. The account he gave was, that he had been led into the swamp by a jack-a-lantern. His story was no doubt true, and yet had little of the marvellous in it. The night being dark, and the man's senses a little disordered withal, by a glass too much of his neighbor's cherry, on approaching his house, he saw a light, and not suspecting that it was not upon his own mantel made, towards it. A bush or a bog might have led to the same place, if he had happened to take it for his chimney top.

The Patriot Triumvirate.—"The cause for which Hampden bled in the field, and Russell and Sidney on the scaffold," is a popular sentiment, and often repeated But the true character of Sidney is perhaps more imperfectly understood than that of any other man whose name has acquired an equal degree of celebrity. In fact, his public career furnishes few incidents for the historian or biographer. As a soldier, his rank was subordinate, although his courage was undoubted. In Parliament, he aspired to no distinction by eloquence—and he never held a more important appointment than Joint Commissioner to the Court of Denmark.

He was the younger son of a nobleman, but his estate was barely sufficient for his support.—He never married, and had no family influence at his command; his grandeur, power and celebrity, therefore, arose out of his personal character and severe republican virtues. These were sufficient to excite the fear and hatred of the corrupt and tyrrannical government of the Stuart family, and the persecutions which he suffered, have given immortality to his name, while they have consigned the memory of his murderers to an infamy as lasting. We are taught to admire the moral grandeur exhibited in the last hours of Greek and Roman Statesmen, Philosophers and Warriors; but in what instance does it equal in sublimity the dying moments of Algernon Sidney? On ascending the scaffold, he gave a paper containing a manly vindication of his innocence, to the Sheriffs. "I know that my redeemer liveth," said the *Christian* Patriot; "I have made my peace with God, and have nothing more to say to man." Kneeling in secret prayer for a few moments, he then laid his head upon the block—and, to the customary question of the executioner, whether he expected to rise again—replied, "not till the general resurrection—strike on!" These were his last words.

HUMILIS.

Most men attach a degree of importance to themselves, however degraded they may be in the eyes of the world; even those who are absolutely insignificant are but rarely conscious of it: here and there we will observe some pensive and solitary individual, stealing along the road, as it were, whom the frowns of fortune or contumely of mankind hath depressed to such a degree that society hath no charms for him; the transactions of the busy world delight him not. Aware that his mental or physical qualifications are received indifferently, or repulsively, he attempts not to obtrude, but lives for himself only.

I once heard of a diminutive and deformed Frenchman, who put a period to his existence in consequence of his being little, old, and ugly, and because the women refused to smile upon him, for many men are so enthusiastically devoted to the frail and fragile part of human existence, that life hath no charms for them without being permitted to touch the hem of a woman's garment, or flutter in the sunshine of her approbation. How fatally appalling then must be woman's power over men of this description, how must they shrink within themselves, and sink into bitter and corroding despondency, when their affections, instead of being requited, are stifled by contemptuous indifference.

Humilis is of the slightest construction imaginable, short in stature, and modelled altogether in such a style as to preclude every trace of beauty, and with a countenance so distorted and singularly formed that the magnanimity of his noble soul does not gleam forth, and the eye of the beholder involuntarily recoils from an inspection of it. Hast thou not observed, reader, how exquisitely sensible the mercury in the thermometer is, how it is elevated or depressed, when kissed by any passing breeze of a quarter or less degree of temperature: the sensibility of Humilis is like unto it; kindness and attention will kindle in his bosom such a glow of feeling that his heart becomes surcharged with the accumulated emotions of gratitude, and to manifest his sense of it, all his little energy will be exerted even at the risk of life and fortune. But canst thou imagine how his feelings, which are so acute, are even extinguished, with mortification, grief, and contempt of himself, when the coldblooded *murderer* stabs them with disdain and contumely, merely because nature in making up her medley has constituted him differently from others; under these circumstances, oppressed and tortured into agony with grief, he flies from human scan, and buried in his chamber, or some deep retreat gives himself up to utter despair. How selfish is man, how unjust and unfeeling; how superficially, and upon what slight grounds he formeth his judgment; how rarely doth he reflect, that beneath a rough and rugged aspect, frequently lieth hid, like embers in ashes, a soul pregnant with all the nobler attributes of human nature. Tread not upon a worm, *it* hath feeling: scowl not upon the *most* lowly, you may extinguish what, under kind auspices, might illuminate the world.

Deafness.—It is not perhaps generally known that the teeth, in deaf persons, have often proved the best channel of communicating sound to the auditory nerve.—This fact was first communicated to me by an old gentleman, since dead, who informed me that he had been entirely deaf for a number of years, and that he discovered this fact by casually leaning his face upon a piano while a young lady was playing; the sound of its notes awakened his curiosity, and by repeated trials he found that he could hear with tolerable accuracy whenever his teeth were applied to the piano. In a biographical sketch of James Mitchell, a boy born blind and deaf, by James Wardrop, F. R. S. Edinburgh, it is remarked that in his childhood, he evinced a remarkable desire to strike any hard substance against his teeth—that when it was a key or any instrument which produced a sharp sound, he used to strike it upon his front teeth, and that when a ring of keys was presented him, he seized them with avidity, and tried each separately, by suspending it loosely between two of his fingers so as to allow it to vibrate freely; and after tingling them among his teeth in this manner, he generally selected one from the others the sound of which appeared to please him most. A musical snuff box was given him by a gentleman who observed this circumstance, which on placing between his teeth, excited his wonder and delight. But, on presenting him a musical key, he, at first, exhibited expressions of fear mixed with surprise; but on perceiving it occasioned him no harm, he used to strike it with his hand, and apply it to his teeth with evident delight. These facts may suggest some method of communicating articulate sounds to persons afflicted with deafness.

A PORTRAIT OF O'CONNELL.

The Great Irish Liberator.

He is a tall man, of gentlemanly appearance, somewhat inclined to stoop, and, as I thought, between fifty and sixty years of age. His face is pleasing, I would almost say handsome:—and his oratory is a fluent, easy, confident sort, which bespeaks in him a perfect consciousness of his own powers, and creates in his auditors a feeling that they are listening to a man of talent and a gentleman.—Let any one see him and hear him in the Four Courts, and in the association rooms, as I have heard him, and he will confess that O'Connell is a talented, as well as an elegant orator, imaginative, and gifted with the extraordinary tact of suiting his efforts in an instant to the feelings and intelligence of his auditory. It was such a man that took his seat in the decorated chair at Ennis, and it is such a man that now directs the energies of the Catholic population in Ireland.

Ali Pacha, of Egypt, has now at work in his capital, an extensive printing press, for which an improved Arabic type has been lately cut.

TRUST IN GOD.

The grandeur of religion appears more conspicuous, it attains a sublimer attitude and shines with a surpassing majesty all its own, when employed in solacing and sustaining the Christian under distress and personal bereavement. When his family are torn from him by the cold, rude hand of death, or a valued friend drops into the grave without any intimation of the change and deprives him of all he loved below, he appears a wanderer, a sort of solitary detachment of humanity to himself, disconsolate, unknown, were it not for that blissful assurance, that the separation is only temporary, and that there is a time coming, which will usher in a resurrection of the just, by Him, who on earth declared, 'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.'

Religion, which abounds with precepts for his entire trust in God, enables him also to bear with patience and pious resignation, the troubles and perplexities of life. While it inculcates adherence to duty, constancy in virtue, and dependence upon GOD, it no less frequently expresses, in animating strains, the immortality of reasonable natures, and the future inheritance of the righteous. This has been the joy and solace of good men in every age, their constant light in darkness, their unfailing comfort in adversity, their perpetual support under persecution. The most apparently insurmountable obstacles, and formidable difficulties, have dwindled into insignificance and empty shadow, equally mean, equally unsubstantial, when brought into competition with everlasting life and the promised crown. The hope of a future state, and the cheering certainty of its near approach, have in every land, and in every period of time, when this celestial beam of consolation had dissipated the horrible darkness by which reason is enveloped, and through which it ineffectually essays to pierce and penetrate beyond, made captivity freedom, slavery liberty, & thrown around the exile the attraction and endearments of domestic life. This untroubled lustre, this distant brigthness, has guided with intrepidity the martyr to the stake, and the Christian hero to the crucifixion and death in every shape. In the present day this is the humble Christian's stedfast succor, his exhaustless fount of consolation, when distressed and forlorn, when deprived of his dearest relations, and nearest ties of affection and consanguinity; for what else can strengthen and revive him.

"When friends have vanished to their viewless home,
And he is left companionless to roam,
O! what can cheer his melancholly way,
But hopes of union in the land of day.

When surrounded by complicated difficulties, and encompassed by dangers, while traversing this 'vale of tears,' the thorny wilderness of time, the pious Christian is assured in the word of God, that 'all things work together for good, to them that love God, and are the called according to his purpose.'

INTEMPERANCE.....Extract from an address pronounced before the Medical Graduates of the University of Md. by N. K. Smith, M. D.

How few there are who realize that while the sword is sleeping in its scabbard, while plenty smiles upon our land, and pestilence withholds its arrows, there is still abroad among us a destroying demon, "more fell than hunger, anguish, or the sea." It is ascertained that more than thirty thousand lives, are in our own country alone, annually destroyed by this suicidal excess. The poisoned chalice is filled at the expense of more than three times the revenue of the nation. What waste of treasures is here, without even the poor recompence of ease or pleasure! What destruction of human life, without one wreath of that mistaken honor for which it is bartered in the field of blood! Of *use* do I say? This obscene idol demands immolation of the soul, and in her horrid orgies tramples upon all which is great, or good, or godlike in our nature. Well then may war, pestilence, and famine, drop for an instant their weapons of destruction, and look on, with astonishment and envious admiration, to behold their own havoc so far outdone.

Who better than a physician can appreciate the magnitude of this wide spread evil? And who can accomplish more in arresting its career, than he who goes forth as the sworn enemy of disease and vice, and whose allies are temperance and virtue?

Such then, gentlemen, being the character of your profession, and such the noble objects of your ambition, let me entreat that your exertions may correspond. If you are enlightened by science, if you are stimulated by virtuous ambition, and if you discharge your duty with the celerity of benevolence, fear not that your efforts will be otherwise than happy.